(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2322.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1791.

LONDON, *April* 1.

—DUELLING—

IS grown to an almoſt Hibernian height among us at preſent. Mr. V. who is full of pleaſantry, told us lately of a certain Iriſh hoſtels, who, in giving change to a gentleman, gave it in the following way—1, 2, 3, 4, (John! I heard a piſtol go off—ſee what's the matter!) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, (Madam, the gentleman's killed!) 11, 12, 13, 14, Sir, there is your full change, and I am much obliged to you.

April 21. The preſent ſituation of affairs affords nothing new. The empreſs goes on. Stocks continue high. Frequent councils are held. Meſſengers are perpetually going and coming. The miniſtry guard their own ſecrets. Every thing, of courſe, is mere conjecture out of doors. Even report, with her hundred tongues, ſeems dying away. In ſuch a criſis it is impoſſible for us to ſay what may be the event. But we firſt are of the opinion we have conſtantly expreſſed ourſelves to be, viz. that the hoſtile preparations making on all ſides, will at laſt end in a generous peace.

It muſt be allowed by thoſe who read the declaration of the empreſs to the court of Denmark, that the terms which the allied courts wiſh to dictate, are unreaſonable. His Pruſſian majeſty, indeed, prevailed upon the emperor to make a peace at the expence of all his conqueſts—but there was this material difference, Auſtria was the aggreſſor—whereas Ruſſia was firſt attacked by the Turks. Beſides, Leopold, pacific as his diſpoſition is, never would have agreed to entire reſtitution of his conqueſts if it had not been for the revolt of the Netherlands, the intereſts of which the king of Pruſſia, by their ſtipulation, was to relinquiſh.

An additional duty of a dollar per cent. has lately been laid upon all Britiſh ſhips at Cronſtadt, the captains of which are not diſtinguiſhed as Ruſſian traders.

The emperor of Germany has iſſued an edict for a general reviſion of the new code of civil laws, which is immediately to be carried into execution.

The prince of Orange is ſhortly to be married to the princeſs royal of Pruſſia, which, of courſe, will doubly ally thoſe families.

A ſingular and melancholy accident happened lately at Margate: A young man, who was ſick in bed, was attended by two nurſes, who ſat up in his bed room during the night—in the morning the ſervants of the houſe, wondering that the nurſes did not come down to breakfaſt, went into the room, and found all the three quite dead, as ſuppoſed from the vapour of charcoal, or ſomething in the fire which had ſuffocated them.

A PUN.—Some perſons broke into the ſtables belonging to a troop of horſe, which was quartered ſome time ſince at Carliſle, and wantonly docked the tail of every horſe cloſe to the rump!—The captain relating the circumſtance the next day to a brother officer, ſaid he was at a loſs what to do with the horſes.—"I fancy you muſt diſpoſe of them by wholeſale," was the reply. "Why by wholeſale?" "Becauſe you'll certainly find it impoſſible to re-tail them."

In the houſe of lords yeſterday, the lord chancellor affirmed the decree of the court of ſeſſion of Scotland, Mr. Livingſton appellant, and earl Bredalbane reſpondent; by which it appears, that no perſon has a right to purſue, ſearch, range for, ſhoot at, or kill game, without leave of the owner of the land on which the ſame is.

The following important article is received from a very reſpectable correſpondent:

COPENHAGEN, *March* 20. The Daniſh court having complied with the wiſh of the triple alliance, to prevail on Ruſſia towards her making peace with the Turks on the terms of the *ſtatu quo*, the miniſter of ſtate, count Van Bernſtorff has ſent notice to the miniſters of the ſaid courts, in a memorial and note, both ſigned the 8th inſtant.

From theſe two diplomatique papers a juſt idea may be formed of the diſpoſition of the Ruſſian court with regard to peace.

The following is an extract of the firſt, containing the anſwer Ruſſia has given to ſuch propoſals:

Ruſſia does not deny her preſent diſtreſs, nor that ſhe is the victim of an unjuſt attack, that her utmoſt efforts were required in conſequence of the ſame; but wiſhing it may be underſtood they are not her foes, ſhe feels herſelf deeply affected to ſtruggle againſt thoſe powers ſhe had ever conſidered as her beſt friends, to whom ſhe has given repeated proofs of her attachment, and to whom ſhe has been more than once of eſſential ſervice towards the attainment of a glorious peace, inſtead of oppoſing their juſt claims from ſucceſs.

How great, therefore, muſt be her concern as the pretended baſis they inſiſt on as fair, which the aggreſſor, as a juſt return, ſo richly deſerved, not only ſubjecting the aggreſſed to the greateſt hardſhip, but preluding all impartiality, their whole weight being directed in favour of one party—That the *ſtatu quo*, in its full extent, on which ſo much ſtreſs is laid, had never been admitted by any one of thoſe powers; that their greatneſs reſts on treaties which could not have been binding, if the ſame had been allowed; that nothing could be more unnatural than to compel a power againſt her juſt demands of being indemnified by the aggreſſor, which cannot fail of promoting unjuſt attempts in future, productive of war, in lieu of preventing it, by leſſening the dangerous conſequences juſtly due to unwarrantable attacks.

Her Imperial majeſty not being inclined to cavil on words, nor to enter into abſtract ideas, appeals to the feelings of thoſe ſovereigns whoſe friendſhip ſhe eſteems, whether there can be a more equitable *ſtatu quo* than that ſhe offers—namely, the reſtitution of a number of whole provinces, with the exception only of one ſingle place, Oczakow, and an uncultivated diſtrict, ſolely as a ſecurer boundary for the ſafety of her frontiers, and whether a victorious power ever before gave ſuch ſtrong and poſitive proofs of perfect moderation? Her majeſty further urges for weighty conſiderations, that ſhe will not involve herſelf with ambitious ſovereigns, whoſe menacing proceedings ought to be checked. She claims the preſervation of a part only neceſſary for her ſecurity, of no import, but as a port between her dominions and thoſe of the Turks. Her majeſty does not threaten to drive them out; ſhe almoſt reſtores all—She returns what they could no longer defend nor hold. Her majeſty can be under no apprehenſion that a limited *ſtatu quo* will be deemed by the allied powers derogatory to their dignity, as ſhe well remembers that the court of Britain firſt ſuggeſted the juſtice of it; beſides, Ruſſia is the only power whoſe honour is liable to ſuffer, as ſhe will find it difficult to convince the world that her moderation is the only motive for ſacrificing the fruits of the moſt fortunate war, which might juſtly be attributed to her neceſſity of yielding to the remonſtrances of foreign interference. The empreſs ſincerely deſires the friendſhip of the allied powers; ſhe will ſolicit it the moment ſhe may no longer fear to find them partiſans, inſtead of the peace-makers of Europe.

This ſhe ſolemnly declares is her only wiſh, in hopes of terminating the war, and to obtain a permanent peace. It is very painful to her to decline the good offices of the allied powers for peace, and to find herſelf under the neceſſity to accompliſh the ſame by herſelf, at the expence of the blood of her ſubjects, to whom her majeſty lies under obligations: ſhe is bound to ſatisfy them, it not having been miſpent; and that peace was her object, if not a glorious one, at leaſt an honourable peace; and ſhe appeals once more to the impartial judgment of the allied powers, if the advantage of all her conqueſts were to be enjoyed by the party offending, although the beaten and vanquiſhed power, it could be called an honourable peace? The court of Peterburgh is no ſtranger how difficult it would be for the allied powers to become guarantees againſt future and accidental encroachments of both nations againſt each other; and laſtly, her majeſty is perſuaded ſhe will find thoſe courts ſhe regarded as her friends, equally diſpoſed to moderation as herſelf, as the favourite wiſh of her heart, whilſt to thoſe of a contrary tendency, ſuch as hoſtility and force, it will continue inacceſſible.

SPRINGFIELD, *June* 29.

Extract of a letter from Fort Waſhington, on the Ohio, May the 10th, to a gentleman in this town.

"We have been for ſome time in quietneſs, nor do we ſuffer from an apprehenſion of the inroads of the ſavages"——From which it appears that the numerous depredations lately committed by the ſavages, have originated in ſome fertile brain much ſhort of the place of action.

BOSTON, *June* 23.

The two Mr. Choates, who were captured in January laſt, by the Delaware Indians, at Big Bottom, have returned to their friends at Leiceſter, in Worceſter county—They owe their liberty to the generoſity of the Britiſh commanding officer at Detroit.

In the ſevere thunder ſtorm, on Friday afternoon, the houſe of captain Teel, of Medford, was ſtruck with lightning—and caught on fire, but the flames were ſoon extinguiſhed with an engine.

SALEM, *June* 28.

All the late papers are filled with accounts of the cruelties exerciſed by the Indians on the frontier inhabitants—and of the marching of new-raiſed troops to check them.

It ſeems as if the Indians muſt have ſome provocation to thoſe acts of barbarity, and were their complaints publiſhed and circulated among us, perhaps their conduct might appear more like retaliation, than a mere wanton diſpoſition to murder and plunder. Cornplant, an Indian chief, who, with ſome others, was in Philadelphia laſt year, on ſome friendly negotiations, gives, to the fathers of the quaker ſtate, a detail of injuries he had lately received. "When I was leaving Muſkingum (ſaid he) my own ſon, who remained a little while behind to warm himſelf by the fire, was robbed of a rifle by one of the white men, who I believe was a Yankee.—" About ten miles from Whelen, my party were fired upon by three white men, one of my people in the rear received two ſhot through his blanket."—"It was a conſtant practice with me, throughout the whole of my journey, to take great care of my people, and not ſuffer them to commit any outrages, or drink more than what their neceſſities required. Only one accident happened on my journey, which was owing to the kindneſs of the people of the town of Catfiſh, in the quaker ſtate, who, while I was talking with the head men of the town, gave to my people more liquor than was proper, and ſome of them got drunk, which obliged me to continue there all night; and in the night my people were robbed of three rifles and a ſhot gun. On my people's complaining to me, I told them it was their own fault, by getting drunk."—Cornplant was to receive from the quaker ſtate, at Fort-Pitt, one thouſand dollars in fine prime goods—One hundred of the blankets he found moth-eaten and good for nothing.—"Fathers of the quaker ſtate, I wiſh now (ſays he) to inform you of what happened to one of my people about four years ago, four miles above Fort Pitt: A young man, who was married to my wife's ſiſter, when he was hunting, was murdered by a white man: There were three reaſons for his being killed—in the firſt place, he had a fine riding horſe—ſecondly, he was very richly dreſſed, and had about him a good deal of ſilver—and thirdly, he had with him a very fine wife. The white man invited him to his houſe, to alight from his horſe: And as he was getting off his horſe, his head being rather down, the white man ſtruck him with a tomahawk, and killed him; and having plundered him, dragged him into the river."—"About five years ago, one of my chiefs, named Half-Town, was ſent to Fort-Pitt, to deliver up into your hands, your own fleſh and blood, who had been taken in the war; and before he returned, two horſes were ſtolen from him by the white people."—"Laſt winter, my nephew, being with a hunting party 15 miles below Fort-Pitt, was ſhot through the head in Mr. Nicholſon's camp; the particulars of which, Mr. Nicholſon, who is here preſent, can inform you of."—"Fathers, conſider me and my people, and the many injuries we have ſuſtained by the repeated robberies, and in the murders and depredations, committed by the whites (called Chriſtians!) againſt us."

PROVIDENCE, *June* 23.

Yeſterday embarked on board a packet for New-Jerſey, 50 recruits, under the command of lieutenant Sherman—being part of the 2d United States regiment, enliſted in this ſtate.

A conſiderable number of counterfeit dollars of different dates, have been lately diſcovered in circulation in this town and the adjacent country. They are made of block-tin, are not milled, and reſemble thoſe taken from a wreck on the African coaſt, uſually called Cape de Verd dollars, which have been corroded by the ſalt water. Theſe counterfeits are eaſily detected, as they are very light, and feel greaſy to the touch.

HARTFORD, *June* 27.

It is with regret we mention the ravages made by the canker worms in various parts of the country this ſummer. We are told that in New-Haven county, and in the river towns through Maſſachuſetts, Vermont and New-Hampſhire, and in the eaſtern part of Maſſachuſetts about Boſton, the apple-trees are ſtripped of their foliage by theſe deſtructive animals; and that, in ſome places, the oaks and elms have not eſcaped the ſame fate. Perhaps the oldeſt man alive cannot remember a ſeaſon when theſe worms have appeared in ſuch multitudes, and made ſuch havock with fruit-trees. In many inſtances the uſual remedy of tarring trees has proved ineffectual.

The man who will diſcover an effectual method for preſerving trees from theſe devouring animals, will deſerve a monument.

It has been ſaid that hogs will preſerve orchards, by rooting about the bodies of the trees in autumn. If ſo, by what means do they effect this purpoſe? It is by finding and devouring the eggs of the worm, or by turning up the ſoil, and expoſing them to the air, rain and froſt. This deſerves conſideration. If the latter, which ſeems probable, then a ſpade might be uſed to advantage, juſt before winter. To dig about the trees would not injure them generally, and the loſs of the graſs or grain under the trees might be diſpenſed with. This hint is ſuggeſted merely as an inducement to experiments which may aſcertain the fact.

It is further ſuggeſted that trees, growing upon a hard clay, are never injured by theſe worms. In the town of Hartford this is fully proved. The ſoil is too hard and unyielding to admit the worms, and many old orchards on ſuch a ſoil have always eſcaped, while thoſe which ſtand on a light ſoil, at only a ſmall diſtance, are frequently ſtripped of every leaf. This fact may

be of use to farmers in selecting the spots for their orchards.

In dry seasons this and the neighbouring states have suffered by hosts of worms, which grow to an inch or inch and a half in length. They appear to come in bodies, generally from the southward, and devour fields of grass wherever they come. They are most fond of grass, but will, on failure of a supply, seek and destroy corn and other vegetables. Many fields in Hartford have lately been over-run with them. They devour vegetables with astonishing speed while they remain, but they are very short lived.

The best security against them seems to be a ditch or deep furrow drawn round a field, as they find it difficult to ascend a perpendicular section of earth.

SEDUCTION.

By a law in Tuscany, as uncommon as it is just, a breach of modesty is as severely punished in the male as in the female sex; and a seducer, be his rank what it will, is *obliged* to marry the object of his seduction.

NEW-YORK, *June* 29.

Captain Rogers, of the ship Jane, sailed from London the 29th of April. He informs that the press was then very strong for seamen, and that it was difficult for merchant's ships to make up their crews when leaving the Thames. He met the April packet from New-York, early in May, a few days after his departure.

Notwithstanding the great demand in England for seamen, we are informed that the fleet were not yet under way; nor is it very probable they will this year, as the general opinion is, that a peace has, before now, taken place amongst the hostile nations of the old world.

PITTSBURGH, *June* 25.

We are informed that the Indians killed, on Thursday the 16th instant, a family on Wheeling, 3 miles from the mouth.

By a gentleman from Kentucky we learn, that 750 of the principal men of that country, under the command of general Scott, marched the 16th of May last against the Indian towns on the Wabash. The honourable John Brown, a member of the house of representatives of the United States, from the state of Virginia, is gone on this expedition as a private soldier.

A report which is in circulation, that a settlement, a short distance below Muskingum, called Bell Præ, being cut off, and 60 persons killed, we are happy in being able to mention is entirely false, as we have received intelligence from that place of all being well since this affair is said to have happened.

CHAMBERSBURG, *June* 23.

A person of veracity immediately from the westward informs, that no Indians have been seen or heard of, on the frontiers of this state, for three or four weeks past—That the continental troops who rendezvoused at Pittsburg, have left that place, and proceeded down the Ohio, though their particular destination was not known.

The same person informs, that great numbers of a very mischievous insect called a Cut-worm, have been discovered in the meadows and grain-fields in several parts of the western counties, particularly in the neighbourhood of Union-town, in the county of Fayette, where, in some instances, whole fields have been laid waste by them.

We are informed, that the Cut worm has also been discovered in some of the meadows and grain fields in this neighbourhood, though we have not heard of any essential damage they have done.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 2.

Extract of a letter from the Western country, June 11, 1791.

"Your letter, of the 12th of May, I received, and also one respecting the sheriff, &c. and am much obliged to you for them. I have delayed so long making acknowledgments, for want of useful information to give. The unexpected reception which the Indians met at Kirkpatrick's, and the extreme caution of the people, together with an almost constant volunteer scout kept up by colonel Pomeroy and others, appear to have put the savages very much on their guard, and I presume they have now left that frontier; no trail or mark of them having been seen since about two weeks ago, that they stole some horses near the Kiskeminity.

"You rightly complain of a prevailing animosity against the Indian name. This prevails greatly amongst those who have had their dearest relations horridly slain, perhaps tortured by the lurking savage, who always strikes where he is least expected, and where the age, sex or situation of the persons attacked, renders the murderer secure,—or else by an ignorant or unprincipled banditti, such as rob your houses, and steal our horses.

"Certainly some very unjustifiable outrages have been committed—but in my reasoning in favour of supposed friendly Indians, I find myself greatly straitened.—I have heard an eminent magistrate very lately declare, that we ought to examine them before we shoot, at least to order them to stand, &c. But how will this apply to real life? At Cutright's house, they not only said they were friends, but came in, eat and drank, and deliberately prepared for the unprovoked carnage. If they were not really friends, viz. Senecas, some of them spoke that tongue; and I am well informed, that some of the people's goods were found in some of the deserted canoes, said to have belonged to the Senecas. At Kilpatrick's the people, without suspicion, opened the door, after rising from breakfast—when two of them were instantly shot down. Lieutenant Buskirk and some others, were shot down unexpectedly—and as captain Moore, with eighteen others (one of them a favourite nephew of mine) were returning from Harmar's expedition, 17 of them were shot down, without time to examine or chance to defend themselves.—Four young ladies, daughters of Mr. Crow, were caught at a distance from the house, not suspecting danger; the least of them escaped, whilst they were killing her sisters on a remote hill. The Indian who led her by the hand, had seven green scalps at his belt.

"How, in such cases, can we inquire whether they are friends or not; and if we could, and they were in danger, they would all profess themselves friends. Their manner of killing, and the objects of their revenge, render their war terrible; and their state of society does not admit of social security in treaties. It will be said, that such is their mode of making war; and this is the law of nations with them. For this very reason, they are not fit society for Europeans; I hope no further treaties will be made, without as great security as the nature of the case will admit, for their relinquishing their savage modes of war. I am for having treaties sacredly kept when made; but would be very cautious in making them. If any people in Europe were to make war in the manner they do, all the powers there would join in exterminating them, if they could not civilize them; except some such self-interested nation as England, should find their account in protecting them, like the Algerines. Deaths received in open battle will be forgiven by surviving relations; but such as the case of Mr. Crow's daughters, the torture of colonel Crawford, and thousands of other cases, will never be forgiven, and they cannot be forgotten."

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, to a gentleman in New-Castle, dated March 22, 1791.

"Last night and early this morning we were visited by the most dreadful hurricance ever remembered here. The damage the shipping must have sustained, which sailed from hence a few days ago, cannot be yet estimated; but if we may be allowed to judge, from the accounts received from the foot of the river, it must be very considerable indeed.

"The tide flowed so uncommonly high, that great part of the town was under water, and the damage in the warehouses is inconceivable; immense quantities of sugars have been entirely destroyed: In short, some very intelligent people estimate the loss at no less than 200,000l. and several families residing in the lower parts of the town were drowned in their beds—We apprehend the news from the country will be dreadful in the extreme."

July 5. The last accounts from Europe wear a warlike aspect. At Berlin all is bustle and business—courier after courier is dispatched to the courts of the allies—to the prince of Brunswick, who it appears is to command the Prussian forces, seven messengers were sent in one day. The present king of Prussia has followed the examples of his predecessors, by keeping up a prodigious regular army—One advantage appears to have resulted from the system, and that is, the neighbouring states have kept themselves at respectful distance, and domestic peace has for a long time been a resident in his dominions. Frederick has the fine machinery of an army, but whether disuse has not rendered it less formidable than under the late king, a war with Russia, should one take place, will determine.

With respect to the king of Sweden, there is no determinate opinion how he will act in case of a rupture with the empress. He is said to be like Mahomet's coffin—suspended in air.

The king of Denmark continues neuter.

The kings of Spain, the Sicilies, Naples and France, the same. So that the empress, except peace should prevent it, will be attacked by the Porte, Prussia, England and Holland—How Leopold will conduct is problematical.

July 7. Yesterday the president of the United States arrived in this city on his return from his southern tour. His approach was announced to the citizens by the firing of cannon and the ring of bells.

GEORGE-TOWN, *(S. C.) June* 4.

A country correspondent, remarking that he has often heard the inhabitants of Winyaw complain of the unhealthiness of the climate, says, that their ill health is owing to their own intemperance, more than the climate, the following instance of longevity will prove; which you may rely on:

On Sunday last dined at one table, four sisters and a brother, the children of one father and mother, all born and lived the greatest part of their lives within twenty miles of George-town, whose ages, added together, on that day, make 298 years, 6 months, and 29 days.

Another correspondent says, two respectable people were lately married on Pedee, whose ages, added together, make 170 years. The lady had twenty-one children alive by former husbands.

To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL County.

Gentlemen,

I SHALL offer my services, at the ensuing election, as one of your representatives in the state legislature:——Private arrangements precluding the necessity of those frequent and long absences from the state, which formerly compelled me to resign my pretensions, will now afford me leisure to discharge this duty with convenience—should the impression of my zeal and exertion to promote your political welfare, encourage you to renew those marks of confidence you were then pleased to bestow.

Respectfully I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, July 5, 1791.

Annapolis, July 13, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB LUSBY, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

——LIKEWISE——

On the 5th of August next will be SOLD, the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased, such as hogs, horses, cattle, and a parcel of Indian corn.

BENJAMIN LUSBY, Administrator.
E. MURDOCH, Administratrix.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Chaptico.
John Lawson Brightwell, Prince-George's county.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll (2), Annapolis; Simon Carnwell, Prince-George's county; Magt. Clark, Lyon's creek; Richard Carns, St. Mary's county.

John Davidson, Robert Dorsey, Joshua Dorsey, Annapolis; Mary Disney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

John Gwinn (3), Annapolis; James T. Gates, Prince-George's county.

Thomas B. Hodgkin, Annapolis.

Michael Kelly, Anne-Arundel county; Joseph Kurick, Hunting-town.

Capt. Samuel Maynard (2), Herring bay; William M'Blair (2), Lower-Marlborough.

John B. Onion, Annapolis.

William Paca, Charles Willson Peale, John Potter, Thomas Pryce, Annapolis; Joseph Pemberton, West river; Moses Potter, Robert Ware Peacock, St. Mary's county.

Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; James Royston, near Annapolis.

Charles Stewart, G. F. Strass, Vachel Stevens, Annapolis.

John Tayloe, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, West river; Thomas Tillard, Herring bay.

John Vaughan, Annapolis.

William Wallace (2), Simon Wilmer, James Weir, William West, Annapolis; John Weems, Edward Willis, Calvert county.

S. Green, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to this office for *letters*, are requested to send the *money*, as none will be delivered without.

WESTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, General Court, May Term, 1791.

ORDERED,

THAT all petitions in this court for freedom, be heard the first week of the sitting of the court, and that summonses for witnesses in such cases be returnable the second day of the court.

That appeals, writs of error, demurrers, and other cases in law, be heard as the same may be called the first week of the court's sitting, and such of them as may not be heard in that week, as they may be called afterwards in the course of the court as opportunity may permit.

That these orders be published in the Maryland Gazette, and the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Per order,
JOHN GWINN, Clerk of the General Court of the Western Shore of Maryland.

By Virtue of a Power of Attorney from Messrs. *Tennison Cheshire, & Benjamin Burch Cheshire*, lately of St. Mary's County, but now of Cumberland County, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, I hereby offer to SELL, at PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the LAND whereon the aforesaid Tennison and Benjamin Burch Cheshire formerly lived, containing three hundred and one acres. This land lies within a mile and a half of Chaptico, by far the most public trading place in the county. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the produce of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, flax and cotton, and affords good pasturage for stock, having a fine swamp running through the whole tract, twenty acres of which might, with little expence, be made as fine meadow ground as any in this part of the country. About one fourth part of the whole is now in woods, abounding in excellent rail stuff, and a sufficiency of board and shingle timber, also a number of gum and poplar for sawing plank, &c. This land is at present let out in three tenements, at the rate of four thousand five hundred pounds of crop tobacco per annum. Two of these tenements are well improved, having on each a good dwelling house, and other necessary out-houses, every way suitable for the accommodation of a large and genteel family. There are on the aforesaid plantations two young apple orchards, which, at present, will produce, in a favourable year, upwards of two thousand gallons of cider, and from the present appearance there may be made on the land this year more than a hundred gallons of peach brandy. The situation is healthy and agreeable, commanding an extensive view of the country around. One third of the purchase money will be expected in hand, and for the other two thirds likely young negroes will be taken. Any person inclinable to purchase is desired to view the land. The price will be made known on application to the subscriber, who will engage to ensure the purchaser a good title.

ELISHA JOHNSON.

St. Mary's county, June 13, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on the 20th day of June, 1791, a NEGRO MAN named CÆSAR, about forty-four years of age, five feet eleven inches high, he is a stout square well set fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud, he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet. He was formerly the property of *Jeremiah Crabb*, Esquire, of Montgomery county; had on and took with him when he went away, a new felt hat, osnabrig shirt, and one white ditto, striped holland trousers, old cotton breeches, patched in places with blue cloth. He is an artful fellow and probably will change his name and cloaths, and pass for a free man. Whoever secures the said negro in the gaol of the county where he is taken, or in any other gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges, paid by

2 LANCELOT WARFIELD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, two nights ago, from off the common of this city, a strawberry roan HORSE about thirteen hands high, has a small snip on his nose, a short bushy tail, his mane hangs on both sides his neck, and no other perceivable mark. He was formerly the property of a Mr. *Humbert*, and supposed to be stolen by a black man. SIX DOLLARS reward will be paid for the horse if taken within the county, and TWELVE DOLLARS for the horse and thief if taken out of the county.

2 JAMES ROYSTON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1791.

June 22, 1791.

WAS committed to my custody on the 12th day of May last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself STEPHEN, and says he is the property of colonel *John F. Mercer*, and absconded from said Mercer's plantation in Virginia. He is about twenty years old, five feet ten inches high, of very dark complexion, and his cloathing such as commonly given to servants. His owner is requested to pay charges, and take him away.

2 THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

ALSO,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—— 17

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 42

Will be SOLD, *at Public Sale*,

On MONDAY the 8th day of August next, on the premises,

PART of a TRACT of LAND called CAIN'S PURCHASE, containing about one hundred and sixty-five acres, lying in Charles county, and situated on the river Patowmack and Port Tobacco creek, five miles from Port-Tobacco town. This land is particularly adapted to the produce of wheat, indian corn and tobacco; on it may be had a very good meadow, with little expence. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, &c.—One third part of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, one other third part on the 8th August, 1792, and the balance on the 8th day of August, 1793. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchaser.

June 27, 1791. 2 THOMAS HOPEWELL.

Samuel Hutton,

Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public, and his old customers in particular, for their past favours, and, from his due attention to please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and approved fashions, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He has supplied himself with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above business. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the best wages and one year's employment, or more. He also wants two boys as apprentices to the above business, from fourteen to sixteen years old. 8w

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, June 29, 1791. 2

WILLIAM ROSS,

CABINET & CHAIR MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop to a house in Church-street, two doors below the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hyde, where he purposes carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and as he has laid in a good stock of the best materials, he hopes to merit the encouragement and patronage of a generous public. He will perform all orders from both town and country with neatness, punctuality and dispatch, and as cheap as any one of his profession.

Annapolis, June 20, 1791. 3X

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, about the middle of February last, a likely lusty well made black negro fellow called BILLY, about five feet ten inches high; had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and breeches, and sundry other cloaths, which likely he may have changed; he has a small bend in with one of his knees, which, if well taken notice of, makes him appear a little knock-kneed, his wool grows very low down on his temples, and under his eyes the skin looks blacker than the rest of his face. There was a fellow committed to the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county last week, and has made his escape, which I have every reason to believe was my fellow. He was taken up on Patowmack river at a Mr. Digges's, and passed as a freeman, who had on a short brown coat, and a pair of canvass trousers. Whoever will secure the said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, or deliver him to me, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber.

THOMAS HORRELL.

March 18, 1791. 6X

To be SOLD,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 29th July next,

A CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATE, for thirteen hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-nine cents, at six per cent. interest; CERTIFICATES amounting to nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-four cents, at three per cent. interest; and six hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-five cents DEFERRED STOCK.

JOHN THOMAS, Administrator of *John Jordan*.

June 28, 1791. 2

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West river, or Dr. STEUART, of Annapolis. 3 tf

For SALE,

Sundry Houses,

—*VIZ.*—

THE house where Messrs. PINKNEY and GUYER now keep store, fronting the Market house, possession to be given the first of April next. A house on Prince-George's-street, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houses on Fleet-street. Likewise the house at the corner of Church and Green-streets, where capt JAMES WEST, now lives, on lease. For terms apply to the subscriber. 8w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1791. 3

Public Sale, for Cash.

WILL BE SOLD,

On MONDAY the 18th day of July next, at the dwelling plantation of the late *Stephen Boone*, on the north side of Severn, near the city of Annapolis, Anne-Arundel county,

VERY valuable STOCK, consisting of horses, mules; one yoke of oxen, black cattle, amongst which are several extraordinary good cows and calves, sheep and hogs, Indian corn, cider, a very good three nut cider mill, a quantity of good bacon, hog's lard, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils, consisting of ploughs, harrows, a cart, and a good wheat fan, with many other articles not enumerated. The sale will continue till all are sold, by w3

3X JOHN DORSEY, of *John*, } Admrs.
CHARLES BOONE, }

All persons having claims against

the said estate are hereby requested to bring them in legally proved within four months from this date, as the estate will be distributed immediately after the expiration of that period, and all claims not previously made known will be excluded; every person indebted is desired to make immediate payment, to w3

3X JOHN DORSEY, of *John*, } Admrs.
CHARLES BOONE, }

June 20, 1791.

Annapolis, June 5, 1791.

THE honourable the chancellor of this state having appointed the subscriber a trustee to sell the real estate of STEPHEN BOONE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased—It is hereby made known, that the late DWELLING PLANTATION of the said Stephen Boone, will be *Sold*, at *Public Auction*, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 16th of *July* next, on the following terms: The purchaser may, at his election, pay ready money, or give bonds, with good and approved security, to pay one half the purchase money, with interest within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale. This farm is conveniently situated on the north side of Severn, within three miles of the city of Annapolis, contains between five and six hundred acres of land, is adapted to every kind of produce, and has on it a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, barn, and other convenient out-houses. The sale will begin precisely at 12 o'clock, and it will be sold entire, or in parcels, as may be declared on the day of sale. w6

6X G. DUVALL.

To be Sold, or Rented,

THE house lately occupied by Mr. CHARLES STEUART, in this city. For terms apply at the Printing office.

Annapolis, June 22, 1791. 4

For PRIVATE SALE,

FOUR hundred and fifteen and a half ACRES of well improved LAND, it being part of that well known tract called *Evans's Range*, and *Part of Higgins's Lot*, lying adjacent to each other, in Prince-George's county, within 12 miles of the federal city, and 10 of Queen-Anne. This land is well watered, has plenty of meadow ground, and about two hundred acres in woods, a part of which is heavily timbered; the soil is well adapted for farming and planting, and is now under rent for 5000 lb. of tobacco per annum. There are immense quantities of fruit-trees of various kinds, and in a plentiful year ten thousand gallons of best cider can be made; the fruit-trees of all kinds are young and thriving. Any person inclined to purchase, may view the land and improvements, see the plot, and know the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. *Robert Macgill*, living near the premises, or the subscriber; and if it is not sold by the 28th day of July next at private sale, it will on that day be sold at public sale, on the premises, and possession given on the 15th day of December next. A bargain may be had for cash.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Anne-Arundel county, Head of South River, June 16, 1791. 5

On the 20th of *August* next will be RENTED, for a term of years, to the highest bidder,

The noted FARM called *Gisborough*, lying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, opposite to the federal city. The dwelling house and out houses are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. The soil is well adapted to every kind of crop. Five hands will be let with the farm. w3

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, June 22, 1791. 3X

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1791.

THOSE persons who have claims against the estate of JOHN WHITE, Esquire, late postmaster of Baltimore, *legally authenticated*, are requested to apply for payment. 6w

3 D. DELOZIER, Administrator.

June 12, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, by the first Monday in August next, and it is expected that all those indebted to said estate will make payment on or before that day, as a longer indulgence will not be given. w5

4 ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

☞ *NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons interested,*

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September sitting, for a commission to mark and bound the following TRACTS of LAND, contiguous and adjoining each other, lying and being in the county aforesaid, viz. the one called *Pinkstone's Delight*, the other called *Ben's Luck*, pursuant and agreeable to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands. w 4

BENJAMIN STEVENS.

June 15, 1791. 4X

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named MARCUS, twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; he is a sensible likely fellow, and of a remarkably black complexion. The last time he was seen at my quarter in Loudon county was on Sunday the 24th ultimo. He is said to have been seen in this town on Sunday the 1st instant, and my overseer is informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences.

PHLIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791. 6

PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,

BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A BOOK, entitled,

"The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr. Chauncy, *of Boston, in his Book, entitled, The Salvation of all Men, &c."*

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.

Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6 The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.

Chap 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.

Chap. 11 His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. 3. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be *everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever*, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, *with a list of the subscribers*, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town by the last of July next.

☞ Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof, Baltimore, April 12, 1791. 11

For the Benefit of the Female Sex.

A YOUNG LADY, for the sake of humanity, is desirous to inform the public, that she had laboured under a lingering consumption upwards of 12 months. Medicine, aided by the skill of persons eminent in their profession, was administered in vain—she was reduced to the last degree of weakness—unable to walk across her chamber without the support of a staff. In this stage of her sickness, a friend of the young lady having, by accident, heard of some extraordinary cures performed in similar disorders by Mr. JAMES READ, of the city of Philadelphia, was induced, as a last resource, to apply to him. Mr. Read prepared a medicine, which was sent to the Bermuda islands, where the young lady, a native of America, has resided for some years. She recovered fast from the time she began to use it, and in little more than three months was restored to perfect health. Well knowing how many of her sex fall a sacrifice to that fatal disorder, which has hitherto baffled the skill of the ablest physicians in a great measure, she wishes this to be published for the benefit of her sex, but particularly for those of her native land, that those labouring under a similar disorder may know where to apply for relief, as well as to express her gratitude to that worthy man, who, under Divine Providence, has been the happy instrument of preserving her life, and restoring her to health.

☞ *The Printers in the different states are requested to insert the above for the good of the public.* 9X

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ff.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck-shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 6

OROONOKO

Stands at Mr. NICH. CARROLL'S farm, called the Plains, and will COVER at TWENTY SHILLINGS the season.

☞ The cash to be sent with the mares.

JOHN MILLER.

May 3, 1791. 10X

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.